

11) 1. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by
15 performing a weighted approximation to the desired
characteristics in relation to the frequency response of
the pre-filter. *Similarly the chain*

2. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time

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characteristics in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter.

4. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 3, wherein the weighted
5 approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account a frequency response of the pre-filter.

5. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected unit time delay
10 elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to
15 output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of
20 a pre-filter and a transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the
equalizer, which is obtained by performing a weighted

approximation to the desired characteristics in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter.

6. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 5, wherein the weighted
5 approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of a pre-filter.

7. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected unit time delay
10 elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to
15 output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response being expressed by a finite time length, and the impulse response is equivalent to the filter coefficients, comprising:

Fig. 11
a first step for generating an interpolation
20 polynomial equation for interpolating an amplitude
14 characteristic from "the extreme value point of the
15 amplitude characteristic of the frequency;"
16 a second step for determining a new extreme value
17 point from "the amplitude characteristic obtained from the
15) ante. not sufficient
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10. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 7, wherein in the fourth step, (the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics in relation to frequency response of the pre-filter.) *inconsistent with (8)*

11. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 7, wherein in the fourth step, (the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing the weighted approximation to the desired characteristics in relation to frequency response of the pre-filter.) *Also; inconsistent (8)*

12. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 10, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

13. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 11, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

14. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter

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coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder

5 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer

10 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

15. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected
20 unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter
coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input
terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal
of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
25 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose

impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer
 5 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are set on the basis of an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the
 10 desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

15 16. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
 20 and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the
 25 filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter

having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

17. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 16, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

18. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response being expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response is equivalent to the filter

coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and a transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

5 wherein the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to the frequency
10 response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

19. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 18, wherein the weighted
15 approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

20. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time
20 delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder
25 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose

a sixth step for changing the number of taps when the result of the comparison of the fifth step does not satisfy the predetermined condition; and

a seventh step for finding the filter
5 coefficients from the amplitude characteristic approximated in the third step which satisfies the predetermined condition in the fifth step.

21. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 20, further comprising an
10 initial setting step for carrying out, at least, setting of the FIR filter, setting of the band, setting of coefficients of the pre-filter, and setting of initial extreme value point, before executing the operation of the first step.

15 22. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 20, wherein in the fourth step, the minimum attenuation quantity in the stop band is examined, and in the sixth step, the number of the taps is increased.

20 23. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 20, wherein in the seventh step, the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation with reference to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation
25 quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency

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response of the pre-filter that satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

24. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
5 FIR filter according to claim 20, wherein in the seventh step, the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing the weighted approximation with reference to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the
10 attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is fixed.

25. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
15 FIR filter according to claim 23, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

26. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
20 FIR filter according to claim 24, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

27. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected
25 unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter

coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
 5 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer
 10 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity
 15 of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is fixed and the bandwidth is changeable.

28. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected
 20 unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
 25 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose

impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer

5 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are set on the basis of an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the
 10 desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is fixed and the bandwidth is changeable.

15 29. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
 20 and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the
 25 filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter

having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is fixed and the bandwidth is changeable.

30. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 29, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

31. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the

filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and a transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is fixed and the bandwidth is changeable.

32. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 31, wherein the weighted approximation is performed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

33. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder

5 band setting is changeable, comprising:

10 a second step for determining a new extreme value
point from the amplitude characteristic obtained from the
interpolation polynomial equation that is generated in
the first step;

15 position of the extreme value is approximated within
required range by repeating the operations of the first
step and the second step;

20 characteristic obtained in the third step;

a fifth step for comparing the examined
attenuation quantity with the attenuation quantity of the
designated stop band to judge whether or not the result
of the comparison satisfies predetermined condition;

a sixth step for changing the band setting when the result of the comparison of the fifth step does not satisfy a predetermined condition; and

a seventh step for finding the filter coefficient
5 from the amplitude characteristic approximated in the third step which satisfies the predetermined condition in the fifth step.

34. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 33, further comprising an
10 initial setting step for carrying out, at least, setting of the FIR filter, setting of the band, setting of coefficient of a pre-filter, and setting of initial extreme value point, before executing the operation of the first step.

15 35. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 33, wherein in the fourth step, the minimum attenuation quantity in the stop band is examined.

20 36. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 33, wherein in the seventh step, the filter coefficients are calculated by performing the weighted approximation with reference to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the
25 frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the

attenuation quantity of the stop band when the number of taps is fixed and the bandwidth is changeable.

37. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 33, wherein in the above described seventh step, the filter coefficients are calculated depending on the amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing the weighted approximation with reference to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band when the number of taps is fixed and the band setting is changeable.

38. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
15 FIR filter according to claim 36, wherein the weighted
approximation is performed to the desired characteristics
using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account
frequency response of the pre-filter.

39. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
20 FIR filter according to claim 37, wherein the weighted
approximation is performed to the desired characteristics
using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account
frequency response of the pre-filter.

40. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected
25 unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter

coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
 5 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer
 10 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity
 15 of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of a stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is changeable.

41. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected
 20 unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
 25 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose

impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer

5 function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are set on the basis of an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the

10 desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

15 42. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements

20 and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the

25 filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter

having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

43. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 42, wherein the weighted approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

44. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the

filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and a transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

45. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 44, wherein the weighted approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

46. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder

connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by finite time length, and the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients, and whose number of tap is variable, and

5 whose band setting is changeable, comprising:

a first step for generating an interpolation polynomial equation for interpolating an amplitude characteristic from an extreme value point of the amplitude characteristic of the frequency;

10 a second step for determining a new extreme value point from the amplitude characteristic obtained from the interpolation polynomial equation that is generated in the first step;

a third step for judging whether or not position
15 of the extreme value is approximated within required range by repeating the operations in the first step and the second step;

a fourth step for examining an attenuation quantity of a stop band from the approximated amplitude
20 characteristic obtained in the third step;

a fifth step for comparing the examined attenuation quantity with the attenuation quantity of the designated stop band to judge whether or not the result of the comparison satisfies a predetermined condition;

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a sixth step for changing the band setting when the result of the comparison of the fifth step does not satisfy the predetermined condition;

a seventh step for judging whether or not the
5 current number of taps can satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band after changing the band in the sixth step;

an eighth step for changing the number of taps when judgement is performed that the current number of
10 taps do not satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in the seventh step; and

a ninth step for finding the filter coefficients from the amplitude characteristic approximated in the third step which satisfies the predetermined condition in
15 the fifth step.

47. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 46, further comprising an initial setting step for carrying out setting, at least, of the FIR filter, setting of the band, setting of
20 coefficients of a pre-filter, and setting of initial extreme value point, before executing the operation of the first step.

48. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 46, wherein in the fourth
25 step, the minimum attenuation quantity in the stop band

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is examined, and in the eighth step, the number of the tap is increased.

49. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 46, wherein in the ninth
5 step, the filter coefficients are calculated by performing the weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the attenuation quantity of
10 the stop band when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

50. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 46, wherein in the ninth
15 step, the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing the weighted approximation with reference to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the
20 attenuation quantity of the stop band when the number of taps is variable and the band setting is changeable.

51. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 49, wherein the weighted approximation is executed to the desired characteristics

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using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

52. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 50, wherein the weighted approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

53. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the

5 54. An FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected
unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter
coefficients, (n-1) multipliers being connected to input
terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
and n-th multiplier being connected to an output terminal
10 of n-th time unit time delay element, and an adder
connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose
impulse response is expressed by using a finite time
length, the impulse response being equivalent to the
filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter
15 having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer
function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of
a pre-filter and transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,
wherein the filter coefficients are set on the
basis of an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer
20 obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the
desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation
quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency
response of a pre-filter through which an attenuation
quantity of a designated frequency of a transition band
25 is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity

55. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising n-1 series-connected unit time.

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the stop band is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and the bandwidth is changeable.

5 frequency response of the pre-filter.

20 equalizer,

25 quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency

response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of a stop band is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and
 5 the bandwidth is changeable.

58. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 57, wherein the weighted approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account
 10 frequency response of the pre-filter.

59. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter, comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input
 15 terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by a finite time length,
 20 and the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients, and whose number of taps is fixed, and whose band setting is changeable, comprising:

a first step for generating an interpolation polynomial equation for interpolation an amplitude

characteristic from an extreme value point of the
amplitude characteristic of a frequency;

a second step for determining a new extreme value
point from the amplitude characteristic obtained from the
5 interpolation polynomial equation that is generated in
the first step;

a third step for judging whether or not a
position of the extreme value is approximated within
required range by repeating the operation in the first
10 step and the second step;

a fourth step for examining an attenuation
quantity of a stop band from the approximated amplitude
characteristic obtained in the third step;

a fifth step for comparing the examined
15 attenuation quantity in the fourth step with the
attenuation quantity of the designated stop band to judge
whether or not the result of the comparison satisfies a
predetermined condition;

a sixth step for changing the band setting when
20 the result of the comparison of the fifth step does not
satisfy the predetermined condition;

a seventh step for examining the attenuation
quantity of the designated frequency of a transition band
which the attenuation quantity satisfies the
25 predetermined condition in the fifth step;

an eighth step for comparing the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the transition band that is examined in the seventh step with the attenuation quantity of the designated transition band,
5 and for judging whether or not the result of comparison satisfies the predetermined condition;

a ninth step for changing the setting of the band when the result of comparison of the seventh step does not satisfy the predetermined condition; and

10 a tenth step for finding the filter coefficients from the amplitude characteristic approximated in the seventh step which the amplitude characteristic satisfies the predetermined condition.

60. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
15 FIR filter according to claim 59, further comprising an initial setting step for carrying out, at least, setting of the FIR filter, setting of the band, setting of coefficient of a pre-filter, and setting of initial extreme value point, before executing the operation of
20 the first step.

61. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 59, wherein in the fourth step, the minimum attenuation quantity in the stop band is examined.

63. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 59, wherein in the tenth step, the filter coefficients are calculated depending on an amplitude characteristic of the equalizer obtained by performing the weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, and that causes the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the transition band to pass when the number of taps is fixed and the band setting is changeable.

64. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
25 FIR filter according to claim 62, wherein the weighted

approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

65. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
5 FIR filter according to claim 63, wherein the weighted
approximation is executed to the desired characteristics
using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account
frequency response of the pre-filter.

66. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are set by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity

25 of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the

pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of a transition band is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of a stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is
5 changeable.

67. An FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time delay elements, n multipliers having filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
10 and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response being expressed by using a finite time length, the impulse response is equivalent to the filter
15 coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter having arbitrary number of taps, and whose transfer function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of a pre-filter and transfer function $K(z)$ of an equalizer,

wherein the filter coefficients are set on the
20 basis of an amplitude characteristic of an equalizer obtained by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation
25 quantity of the designated frequency of a transition band

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is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of a stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

68. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
5 FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time
delay elements, n multipliers having the filter
coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input
terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements
and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal
10 of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder
connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose
impulse response is expressed by using a finite time
length, the impulse response being equivalent to the
filter coefficients of the FIR filter, the FIR filter
15 having arbitrary number of tap, and whose transfer
function $H(z)$ is related to a transfer function $Z(z)$ of
a pre-filter,

wherein the filter coefficients are calculated by performing a weighted approximation to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the stop band is passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop

desired characteristics so as to satisfy an attenuation quantity of a stop band in relation to a frequency response of the pre-filter through which the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the stop band is
5 passed, and which satisfies the attenuation quantity of the stop band, when the number of taps is variable and band setting is changeable.

71. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 70, wherein the weighted
10 approximation is executed to the desired characteristics using Remez Exchange algorithms taking into account frequency response of the pre-filter.

72. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter comprising $n-1$ series-connected unit time
15 delay elements, n multipliers having the filter coefficients, $(n-1)$ multipliers being connected to input terminals of the corresponding unit time delay elements and n -th multiplier being connected to an output terminal of n -th time unit time delay element, and an adder
20 connected to output terminals of the n multipliers, whose impulse response is expressed by a finite time length, and the impulse response being equivalent to the filter coefficients, and whose number of tap is variable, and whose band setting is changeable, comprising:

a first step for generating an interpolation polynomial equation for interpolating an amplitude characteristic from an extreme value point of the amplitude characteristic of a frequency;

5 a second step for determining a new extreme value point from the amplitude characteristic obtained from the interpolation polynomial equation that is generated in the first step;

10 a third step for judging whether or not a position of the extreme value is approximated within required range by repeating the operation in the first step and the second step;

15 a fourth step for examining attenuation quantity of a stop band from the approximated amplitude characteristic obtained in the third step;

20 a fifth step for comparing the examined attenuation quantity in the fourth step with the attenuation quantity of the designated stop band to judge whether or not the result of the comparison satisfies a predetermined condition;

a sixth step for changing the band setting when the result of the comparison of the fifth step does not satisfy the predetermined condition;

25 a seventh step for judging whether or not the current number of taps can satisfy the attenuation

quantity of the stop band after changing of the band in the sixth step;

an eighth step for changing the number of taps when judgement is performed that the current number of
5 taps can not satisfy the attenuation quantity in the seventh step;

a ninth step for examining the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of a transition band which the attenuation quantity satisfies a predetermined
10 condition in the fifth step;

a tenth step for comparing the attenuation quantity of the designated frequency of the transition band that is examined in the ninth step with the attenuation quantity of the designated transition band,
15 and for judging whether or not the result of comparison satisfies the predetermined condition;

an eleventh step for changing setting of the band when the result of comparison of the tenth step does not satisfy the predetermined condition;

20 a twelfth step for judging whether or not the current number of taps causes the signal to pass the designated frequency of the stop band after changing the band in the eleventh step;

a thirteenth step changing the number of taps
25 when judgement is performed that the current number of

taps does not enable the designated frequency to be passed in the twelfth step; and

a fourteenth step for finding the filter coefficients from the amplitude characteristic approximated depending on the tenth step which amplitude characteristic satisfies the predetermined condition.

73. A setting method of filter coefficients of an FIR filter according to claim 72, further comprising an initial setting step for carrying out, at least, setting of the FIR filter, setting of the band, setting of coefficient of a pre-filter, and setting of the initial extreme value point, before executing the operation in the first step.

74. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
15 FIR filter according to claim 72, wherein in the fourth
step, the minimum attenuation quantity in the stop band
is examined, and both in the eighth step and in the
thirteenth step, the number of the taps is increased.

75. A setting method of filter coefficients of an
20 FIR filter according to claim 72, wherein in the
fourteenth step, the filter coefficients are calculated
by performing the weighted approximation with reference
to the desired characteristics so as to satisfy the
attenuation quantity of the stop band in relation to the
25 frequency response of the pre-filter that satisfies the

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